FILIBUSTERS ROUTED

NEUTRALITY LAWS UPHELD BY THE FEDERAL SUFREME COURT.

Tog Dauntless Released by a Florida Judge's Order, but Turned Back by the Cruiser Vesavius.

LEE'S TELEGRAMS TO OLNEY

IN WHICH HE THREATENED TO LEAVE CUBA IF NOT SUPPORTED.

An American Captain's Account of the Firing on His Ship by a Spanish Cruiser-Sanguilly at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The United pany. States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the steamer Three Friends seized Nov. 7 last by the collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, Fla., as forfeited to the United States under as the neutrality act. The opinion fully versing the judgment of the District Court for the Southern district of Florida, Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court. He defined neutrality to mean: "Abstinence from any participation in a public, private or civil war and in impartiality of conduct toward both parties, but the maintenance unbroken of peaceful relations between the two powers when the domestic peace of one of them is disturbed, is not neutrality in the sense in which the word is used when the disturbance has acquired such head as to have demanded the recognition of belligerency." To this he added the remark: "As mere matter of municipal act was intended to secure neu-States by fines, etc., defining the precise nature of these offenses.

The chief justice reviewed the origin of the statute in question, saying it was brought forward from the laws of 1818, 1817 and 1794. He said that the law had originally been drafted at Washington's instigation and that the words "Colony, district or people," on the proper construction of which the case hinged, were inserted in 1818 at the instance of the Spanish minister who suggested that the South Amerias independent might not be included in the word "state." The court held that the words must "necessarily be held applicable to a body of insurgents associated together in a common political enterprise and carrying on hostilities against the parent country in the effort to achieve independence although recognition of belligerency had not been accorded." Neither of the the opinion continued, is used as equivalent to the word state, and the word people in the connection in which it is used must "apply to a body of persons less than a state or nation, and this meaning would be satisfied by considering it as applicable to any consolidated political While the word 'people' may mean the entire body of the inhabitants of a state, or the state or nation collectively in its political capacity, or the ruling power of the country, its meaning in this branch of the section, taken in connection with the words 'colony' and 'district' covers in our judgment any insurgent or insurrectionary body of people acting together, undertaking and conducting hostilities although its belligerency has not been recognized. Any other conclusion rests on the unreasonable assumption that the act was to remain ineffectual unless the government should incur the restraints and liabilities relative to an acknowledgment of bellig-

Chief Justice Fuller continued by saying that it belonged to the political department to determine when belligerency should be recognized, but that there was a sharp distinction between the recognition of belligerency and the recognition of political revolt as was shown in this case, in which while there had been no recognition of belligerency there had still been many proclamations and messages by the President recognizing the Cuban insurrection and an actual conflict of arms in resistance of the authority of a government with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, although acknowledgment of belligerency had not taken place. Concluding with this branch of the case, he said: "We see no justification for importing into Section 5283 words which it does not contain and which would make its operation depend upon the recognition of belligerency, and while the libel might have been drawn with somewhat greater precision, we are of opinion that it should not have been dis-

The judgment of the District Court of Florida was reversed and the cause remanded with directions to resume custody of the vessel which had been released on

there was nothing in the case to justify the court in straining the statute as it must to suit the conditions. He said that he fully concurred in the opinion of the district judge of the Seventh district of Florida in refusing the libel of the Three hand, as we were within the three-mile

Another Decision by Judge Locke.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.-In the United States Court to-day W. A. Bisbee and his filibustering tug Dauntless scored a signal victory when Judge Locke granted a temporary injunction restraining Collector of Customs Bisbee and Captain Kilgore, of the revenue cutter Boutwell, from interfering with the Dauntless and ordered her release on a bond of \$15,000. The bond will be given and the tug will then go to sea if her owner desires her to do so. In his order granting the secretary of the treasury the right to use the revenue marine or customs officials to prevent, by force or threatened force, that freedom of locomotion which is the privilege of every vessel which does not transgress the law. I also find that there is no power conferred upon the secretary of the treasury to insist on a treasury or marine officer to board a vessel, to watch and control her movements and to her marine or navigation affairs. Mr. Bisbee this morning applied for clearance papers to Nassau, N. H., and also for permission to go to Brunswick, Ga., both of which were refused. The Dauntless, nevertheless, started down the river his afternoon, but was turned back by the

unless forcibly detained.

FITZHUGH LEE'S TELEGRAMS. Correspondence on the Scott, Ruiz and Casanos Cases Sent to the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 1. - President

Cleveland to-day sent to the Senate cor-

Awarded

filghest Honors-World's Pale. ·DR: BANN MOST PERFECT MADE

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres

fom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Justice Harlan dissented, saying that

SANGUILLY AT TAMPA.

afternoon after a rough trip from Havana. to whom he said: "I feel very much farelative to my release and departure. I Judge Locke said: "I find no authority know I am a free man, but still can scarcely realize that it is so after those two long, almost endless years in Cabana fortress. My plans for the future are yet unmaand as soon as we get some rest in Tampa prevent by force the legitimate conduct of | prison I can only say that the Spanish offi-I was powerless, and would have been glad it. They sparred until the bell ended the Vesuvius. Mr. Bisbee says that he will to have shared their hardships with them. give bond and to-morrow will go to sea I was given a cell alone. My food was the it was against the rules. I was allowed oc-

> much longer, under the pressure. "It was useless to impose any condition in leaving the island on me, because I would not remain a moment any way had I been released otherwise, for it would not have been safe for me. It has always been my opinion that there would be a change of foreign policy under McKinley. His selection of Senator Sherman for secretary of state confirms my opinion now, He has always been against Spanish rule in Cuba, and the struggling patriots will have a fair show under him. The cause of Cuba is in better shape to-day than ever

respondence relating to American citizens arrested in Cuba. The most important are the telegrams in the case of Charles Scott, which are as follows, being telegrams sent by Consul General Fitzhugh Lee to the State Department. No replies from the State Department are given in this case. On Feb. 20 Lee telegraphed as follows to

the State Department: "Charles Scott, a citizen of the United States, arrested at Regla. No charge given. Been without communication with the jail in Havana 264 hours. Cannot stand another Ruiz murder, and have demanded his release. How many war vessels at Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once if necessary to sustain

On the 23d he said in a cable message: "Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American who had been incommunicado twenty four hours be released from said incom nunicado, and did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released the trouble will terminate. If you do not I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication. Why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been incommunicado now 233 hours." Later on the same day, the 23d ult., Mr.

Lee wired: "Demand complied with. Scott released from incommunicado to-day on demand after fourteen days' solitary confinement n cell five feet by eleven, damp, water on bottom of cell. Not allowed anything to sleep on or chair. Discharges of the body removed once in five days. Was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in the house. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water; once two days. He was an employe of the American Gas Com-

The most voluminous correspondence is that in the case of Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of the New York World, who was arrested on Feb. 5. The documents furnished show that Mr. Lee promptly notified the State Department, and that Mr. Olney responded immediately, directing Section 5283 of the Revised Statutes, known | him to see that all of Scovel's rights as an American citizen were protected. The letters and telegrams in this case run from sustains the position of the government, re- the 5th to the 19th of Feb., when Mr. Lee informed the department that a competent lawyer nad been secured to defend Scovet. He had said previously that he did not anticipate serious trouble in this case, but later changed his opinion. "It is supposed that Scovel bore incriminating papers, which gives the case a more serious as pect." On the 11th of Feb. Gen. Lee said that Scovel was in a well-ventilated cell, and that he had good food and a bed at Sancti Spiritus, to which he added: "Treaty rights have been respected. In hands of civil jurisdiction. I have sent messenger

General Lee tried to have Scovel removed from Seanti Spiritus to Havana, but failed. The remaining case covered is that of F. J. Casanos, arrested Feb. 13, but on what charge does not appear. General Lee's first information to the State Department administration no nation can permit un- was contained in a telegram of Fet. 17. authorized acts of war within its territory In this dispatch he conveys the information of the arrest, which, he says, took place at in infraction of its sovereignty while good sagua, and says the consul's report will faith toward friendly nations requires their follow, adding: "Proceedings a great outprevention." Hence the court held that rage. Similar cases here and elsewhere on the island. Redress can be obtained here On the 25th General Lee stated in reply tral action it was nevertheless an act to to a message from the State Department punish certain offenses against the United | that Casanos had resided at Sagua when arrested, and that he had registered at

Havana as an American in 1872. The presence of the message on the clerk's desk was noised about before it was formally laid before the Senate, and many senators called to read it previous to its being read by the clerk. There was especial interest in the case of Mr. Scott. the telegrams relating to whose case Scnator Morgan had read for the information of the Senate. There was especial comment upon the trivial character of the charges against Mr. Scott, that of having Cuban postage stamps in his house, and General Lee's attitude was generally remarked upon by the pro-Cubans in most eulogistic terms. Evidently only the near approach of the end of the session prevented the precipitation of another Cuban

FIRED ON BY SPANIARDS.

Solid Shot from a Man-of-War Comes

Near an American Vessel. NEW YORK, March 1.-The Deer island schooner S. G. Haskell, which was fired on by a Spanish man-of-war on the night of Feb. 7 off the San Juan river. Cuba, arrived here to-day with a full cargo of sugar. At quarantine Captain Richardson gave a reporter a typewritten statement of the af-

"The schooner S. G. Haskell sailed from Cienfuegos for the Delaware breakwater with a cargo of sugar on the 7th of February. That afternoon and evening the vessel lay becalmed some miles off the mouth of San Juan river. About 10 o'clock at night a breeze came off the land, and just after the vessel had gathered headway towards the open sea the mate called from the deck that there must be a battle on shore. He saw two flashes of a gun and heard the reports." Captain Richardson; in speaking of the matter, said: "Just as another gun and heard a shot whistle close by the vessel and plunge into the water just beyond. We then understood that the firing was not from the shore, but from some boat or boats which were following us. I believed that it was an expedition from the river; that they had seen us near while it was light and were now coming down upon us in the darkness. I jumped to the conclusion that they might be insurgent brigands turned baccaneers and out for plunder or worse. After two or three minutes of suspense and uneasiness we thought we heard two blasts of a steam whistle, quite near, and from the same direction the shots had come. Almost immediately after I heard the whistle I was enabled to see, with glasses, a low, black hull with white upper works, rapidly appreaching in our wake, but not with the faintest glimmer of a light about her. She came on within a few hundred feet, hauled on our weather quarter, stopped and lay there a few minutes as though looking us over, then steamed away inshore and was soon lost in the darkness. It was no doubt a Spanish cruiser looking for filibusters, but while firing solid shot and blowing whistles I don't know why she should not also show lights. If they were only trying to have a little fun by scaring us they never gathered any proof of their success If they had come with lights we would have been quite willing to stop and show our

limit of the shore.'

Prison and Lee's Bold Stand.

TAMPA, Fla., March 1 .- Julio Sanguilly stepped on American soil at 1 o'clock this He was seen at once by a correspondent, tigued after my trip and exciting incidents tured. I have my wife and son with me we will consider where we shall locate. So far as my treatment is concerned while in cers showed me every possible courtesy, and while other prisoners were abused I and left swings on head and face and was not. The fact that they were not all Ward clinched. Barry tried to induce Ward treated as I was pained me greatly, but best that was allowed in prison. While casionally to have American newspapers and to read the cheering news of sympathy from the people here. While my treatment was kind and appreciated, yet they dared net treat me otherwise. I had lost all hope of ever being released and did not think the United States was treating me right. I was always proud of my citizenship, but am more so than ever now, for I know the Senate. This shows the power of the United States when exerted, for Spain dared not let matters remain as they were

before, and with fair treatment will soon

win its freedom. "I had the pleasure of a long talk with General Lee before leaving Havana. He said, after thoroughly understanding matters, he had up his mind to demand the freedom of every American now a prisoner in Cuba without just cause, but that he day as the initial step in the direction of must have war ships to back up his demands. He had made his intentions known Arbitration for adjustment. Most of the to Olney, he said, and had sent his resig- | men returned to their old places. The move nation, to go into effect if the request was on the part of the men was not unanimous not granted. As a matter of courtesy he and the disagreement among them resulted in several disturbances, none of which re-

not accorded he would return at once, go before the Senate and tell them all and show whose fault it was that nothing has Fitzhugh Lee, jr., came over on the same

steamer with Sanguilly. He said his mission was entirely a personal one, and that he was not going to Washington at all, and would not go to his Virginia home for several days yet. He refused to confirm or deny the resignation report about his father, saying those matters were entirely between his father and the auministration and he could not discuss them at all. He to Cumberland, Ga., for a few days.

Cuban Leaders to Confer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.-An important conference of the Cuban leaders in this country will be held within a few days after the inauguration of President Mc-Kinley for the purpose of formulating a policy to be conducted towards the new administration with reference to its dealings with Cuban affairs. The date of the conference has not, as yet, been fixed, nor has the place of meeting been decided upon. It is likely that it will be held in this city. It is the intention of the promoters that there shall be present delegates from Chicago and other points west, from Boston, New York, Washington and from the Florida towns. Minister Estrada Palma will be present and preside over the proceedings. Among the other prominent Cubans who will give advice and take part in the conference are Dr. John Guiteras, of this city, Ganzalo De Quesada, charge d'affaires of the Cuban legation at Washington, and Gen. Julio Sanguilly, a few days ago re-leased from Morro Castle.

Weyler May Return to Havana. HAVANA, March 1.-Captain General Weyler, who remained at Placetas, province of Santa Clara, yesterday, has telegraphed to Admiral Navarro, in command of the naval forces, asking him to send the Spanish cruiser Legazpi to Caibarien, the port of Remedios, on the northern coast of Santa Clara, From Placetas a railroad runs to Caibarien, and it is therefore believed that the captain general intends to return to

WORK OF THE PUGILISTS

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS SPAR WITH THEIR TRAINERS.

And Take Their Usual Daily Exercise -Novel Proposition by a Nevada Legislator.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 1 .- March came in like a lion at Carson. A wet snow, driven by colder winds, made it very disagreeable during the early morning hours, About noon, however, the sun came out and in the afternoon the weather was quite mild. Though the conditions were not favorable for outdoor work, Fitzsimmons tacked on behind a cart driven by Stelzner and came to town early this morning. The New Zealander feels first class since his cold disappeared. He said to the correspondent that all the talk about his not doing enough work was silly, that he was in fighting shape when he arrived in Nevada. What with his work since then and two more weeks of training before him, he said there need be no fear that he would not be ready on the day set for the fight. The auburn-haired fighter did his usual work in the gymnasium, keeping his trainers on the jump for an hour, finishing with a rub down and a hot bath.

Jim Corbett changed his routine labors to-day. He cut out hand ball, contenting himself with bag punching and boxing. His bout at the latter exercise was unusually interesting. Five men were in waiting to take turns at the gloves-Jeffreys, Mevey Ed Green, Woods and Joe Corbett. Corbett sparred with each of the men in the order named, without intermission for two rounds each with the exception of Jeffreys, who came in for three rounds. For thirty-four minutes he kept it up. Each man used a different style. Jeffreys, who is the strongest man on the force, does rushing work. Many reports about Corbett's sparring with Jeffreys have been sent out, some writers claiming that Jeffreys gave the cham-pion all he could do to avoid his rushes. As a matter of fact Jeffreys's instructions are to rush and corner Jim if possible, giving the champion practice at extricating himself from tight places. He allows the big fellow to corner him, but usually gets away without having the gloves put on him, He reaches Jeffreys when and where he pleases. In his bout this morning with the new aspirant for championship honors Cor-I was going on deck we saw the flash of bett landed apparently vicious uppercuts which caused Jeffreys's jaws to come to gether with a snap. Unfortunately histongue was caught between them and for several seconds the big fellow held his jaws with both hands and howled with pain. Joe Corbett is the quickest with the gloves of all the trainers and to him falls the duty of trying to reach his big brother's jaw with his right-hand swings. So far he has failed to connect with the desired spot. The hard punches are usually reserved for Billy Woods. Even with the protection of his armor Woods is not happy.

Not content with legalizing the contest for the world's pugilistic championship, Assemblyman Tim Dempsy proposes to introduce a bill in the Legislature within the next few days asking for an appropriation of \$3,000 for the purpose of having made a gorgeous belt of silver with diamond studding, to be presented to the winner of the great battle. The bill is being drawn up at the present time, and it provides that the secretary of state shall deliver the belt on the 18th of March, along with a certificate and affidavit notifying the world of the significance of the trophy. It is intended to have on the belt a reproduction of the official seal of Nevada and a facsimile of the signature of Governor Sadler to the approval of the measure. It is claimed that a majority of the members of the Legislature have signified their willingness vote for the bill, and that Governor Sadler has already given his consent to sign the act if it passes. The Governor will not admit this to outsiders, giving as an explanation that he never signs a bill of any kind

vada championship belt. Barry Awarded the Fight.

NEW YORK, March 1.-Jimmy Barry, of Chicago, the world's champion bantam boxer, to-night met Jack Ward, of Newark, N. J., at the American Sporting Club in a twenty-round boxing bout at 110 pounds. Barry was looked after by Parson Davies, Tom O'Rourke, Joe Choynski, Bob Armstrong and Jack Cassidy. In Ward's corner were Jack Dougherty. Joe Fletcher and Danny Ward. Each boxer was in excellent condition when the fight opened. Honors were fairly even throughout. In the twentieth round as soon as they shook hands Ward rushed and landed a light left on face. Barry jabbed left on face and Ward swung right on the ribs. Then he sent a straight left on Barry's nose. Ward rushed. jabbed his left and swung his right on the head without a return. Barry sent right to mix it up, but Ward was too careful. Barry jabbed left on Ward's ear, bleeding fight. There were cries of Ward, and draw, but the referee awarded his verdict in favor of Barry.

LOCATED BY X RAYS.

the Patient May Recover.

TOLEDO, O., March 1.-The X rays have been used successfully to locate a bullet in every prospect that the patient will live. He is Daniel McFarlane, a young railroader of Buffalo, who tried to commit suicide Sunday morning. Yesterday afternoon an Xray photograph was made of his skull. showing the location of the ball clearly. This was done by Drs. Haskins and Meagley. This morning Police Surgeons Howe and Woods removed the bullet at the hospital room of the police station. The hole in the skull made by the ball was enlarged by the use of a bone forcep, a probe was inserted and the bullet found at the exact spot indicated by the X rays, and removed at once. McFariane regained consciousness soon after the operation, and his chances for recovery are good.

Strike to Be Arbitrated. CHICAGO, March 1.- The five big tanneries which have been idle for the past week on account of the strike and lockout of the tanners and curriers, opened their doors totion and would tell it the same thing. It sulted seriously, however,

REPUBLICANS NOT LIKELY TO CON-TROL THE NEXT SENATE.

has gone to Jacksonville and then will go They Will, However, Probably Be Able to Pass a Tariff Bill with the Aid of Kyle and McEnery.

DINNER TO JOHN SHERMAN

"HARMONY" GATHERING OF OHIO REPUBLICANS AT WASHINGTON.

Speech Made by the Senator, in Which He Declared in Favor of a Vigorous Foreign Policy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-It looks as be able to reorganize the Senate until next winter or even to dictate committee construction in the near future. There will be dinary session on the 4th of March. The bly be but 86. There will be two vacancies | Cleveland; the Hon. Benj. Butterworth, by reason of failure on the part of the State Legislatures to elect-one in Kentucky and one in Oregon. There will be another vacancy due to the expiration of the term of Mr. Call, of Florida, and the fact that the Legislature of that State does not meet until April. It is understood that | manner. Beautiful floral and electrical efthe Governor of Florida will appoint Mr. Call or some one else to act until the Legislature meets and elects a senator. The other vacancy, if there be another, will be in the Idaho representation. It is certain that objection will be made to the seating of Mr. Heitfeld, and it is practically certain that he will not be seated until after a thorough investigation has been made into his election, and it seems quite likely | Senate he had been associated with a Dem-Senate's declaring the seat vacant.

It is understood that Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has finally, though reluctantly, decided to call the Legislature together the later part of this month to elect a successor to Mr. Blackburn. If this be done it is believed that this vacancy will be filled in ample time for the new man to vote on the tariff bill. It is not believed that an election will be had in Oregon. If Mr. Heltfeld be denied his seat it is altogether probable that there will be a vacancy in the Idaho membership until after a Legislature has been elected, when, it is believed, Senator Dubois will be chosen to succeed himself. The Governor of that to be a friend of Mr. Dubois, and therefore that he will not call the present Legislature together for fear it would elect Du-bois. The prospect is, therefore, that the membership of the Senate when the time comes to vote on the tariff bill will be 88. To pass that measure with that total membership would require 44 votes. These are, to recapitulate, made up as follows: Fortytwo straight Republicans already elected, one in Kentucky to be elected, making 43. Then Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, will, it is understood, vote for the tariff bill. This would make 44 votes, or exactly one-half the membership. With the casting vote of the vice president, the tariff bill could be passed. The Republicans are, however, also counting on the vote of Mr. McEnery, the new senator from Louisiana. In order to secure this, they will undoubtedly make the sugar schedule satisfactory to the sugar cane growers of that State, as well as to sugar growers of Nebraska and California. It will thus be seen that the Republicans within all probability, will be able by close shave to carry out their pledge to enact a new tariff law.

The Indiana inauguration contingent was not increased to any extent to-day and the Washington end of the Indiana political situation remains unchanged. Senator-elect Fairbanks was overwhelmed with attention to-day from the office seekers. His rooms at the Ebbitt were crowded all day and evening. The Indiana delegation has not yet decided on a programme, but that will be involved by circumstances later on.

May Call an Extra Session CINCINNATI, O., March 1.-A special to the Commercial Tribune from Frankfort, Ky., says Governor Bradley has just returned from Cincinnati, where he is supposed to have been in correspondence by wire with McKinley at Canton and Mark Hanna at Washington. Mr. Hanna is believed to be in conference with the Senate steering committee on the advisability of Governor Bradley appointing a successor to Senator Blackburn. There is every indication short of an open avowal that the Governor will call an extra session instead

of appointing a senator. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Oleomargarine Law Upheld-No Stoves in Railway Cars in New York. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- In the case of Israel C. Kollock, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day sustained the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law of

The constitutionality of the Louisiana State law of 1894 prohibiting corporations or firms from dealing with marine insuruntil he has seen and read it thoroughly, ance companies that have not complied with the law, was overturned in an opinion rendered by Justice Peckham in the case of Allgeyer vs. the State of Louisiana, on the ground that it deprives individuals of their liberty without due process of law. The court reversed the decision of the Court of Private Land Claims in the case of the United States vs. the city of Sante Fe. N. M. This is a claim by the city for a grant of land of four square leagues made by the city which was sustained by

the lower court. Justice Harlan handed down the opinion of the court in the case of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company vs. the people of the State of New York This case involved the constitutionality of the New York State law of 1887 prohibiting railroad companies operating in the State from putting heating stoves in their passengen cars. It was contended that the law New York into other States on the ground that it interfered with interstate commerce, which was alone subject to the control of Congress. It was also attacked as a violation of the fourteenth amendment in that it provided penalties imposed for the taking of property without due process of law. Justica Harlan overruled both objections, saying that in the absence of legislation by Congress the State legislation was competent. The opinion of the court below was affirmed.

The court affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in the cases of the C., B. & Q. R. R. vs. the Bullet in a Man's Brain Removed, and city of Chicago. This case involved the legality of condemnation proceedings under a State law for the opening of certain streets in Chicago which the railroad com-pany resisted on the ground that the proceeding was a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution prohibiting that I owe my freedom to the efforts of a man's brain, leading to its removal, with the taking of property without due process General Lee and the bold stand taken by every prospect that the patient will live, of law. The court held that the condemnation of private property for a public purpose was a due process of law and that the Constitution was not therefore violated. As to the amount of damages awarded, only \$1, the court said it had no power to review the facts. Justice Brewer dissented.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Public Debt Increased \$4,592,134 Last Morth, and Deficit Was \$4,395,059. WASHINGTON, March 1.- The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that the debt on Feb. 28, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,606,454, an increase for the month of \$4,592,137. This increase is accounted for by an increase in the national bank redemption account, and a decrease of \$2,525,165 in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..... Debt bearing no interest 376,714,549

This, however, does not include \$606,977.573 n certificates and treasury notes outstand-

ing, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash is classified as follows: Gold, \$186,266,028; silver, \$515,659,-266; paper, \$144,694,015; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$17,868,856, making an aggregate of \$864,333,166, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$651,509,911, leaving a net cash balance

n the treasury of \$212,837,255. The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows the total receipts during February to have been \$24,400,997, and the disbursements \$28,796,056, which leaves a deficit for the month of \$4,395,059 as compared with a deficit of about \$690,000 for February, 1896. Since July 1, 1896, the aggregate deficit is \$48,135,441. The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$11.537,260; from internal revenue, \$10,888,421; from miscellaneous sources, \$1,925,315. As compared with February, 1896, there is shown a loss from customs of about \$2,220,000, a gain of about \$82,000 from internal revenue and a gain of about \$550,000 from miscellaneous sources.

IN HONOR OF SHERMAN. Ohio Republican Delegation in Con-

gress Banquet the Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- A dinner was given to Senator Sherman by the Ohio delegation in Congress at the Cochran Hotel to-night, at which were present representative Republicans of that State. The dinner took on the form of a harmony gathering and whatever differences may have existed among the Republican leaders of Ohio are believed to have been smoothed over by the gathering to do honor to the veteran senator. The dinner was given to Mr. Sherman by the nineteen Republican members now though the straight Republicans might not | in the Ohio delegation in the House and the four Republican members-elect, Messrs. Shattuc, Brown, Weaver and Librand. Those invited to attend as special guests forty-two straight Republican votes in the | included Governor Bushnell, of Ohio; Hon. Senate when that body meets in extraor- | Mark Hanna, the chairman of the national Republican committee; ex-Representative total membership at that time will proba- Thompson, of Ohio; Myron T. Herrick, of Murat Halstead, Dr. John D. Jones, of Cincinnati, and a number of representatives of Ohio newspapers. General Grosvenor sat at the head of the table with Senator Sherman and Mr. Hanna on his right and Gov. Bushnell and Mr. Halstead on his left. The

dining table was arranged in a very tasteful

Northway. Much regret was expressed at

the absence of Senator-elect Foraker, who

was unavoidably detained by an important

law case at Cincinnati in which he is in-In his remarks Mr. Sherman spoke of the factional differences in Ohio politics and referred to the fact that in his time in the the State that it would soon have two fullfledged, full-grown Republican senators. As for money he said we must have the best possible. He came out for a vigorous foreign policy and said we intend to protect our citizens whether they be on land or sea. We glory, he said, to build up among our fellow republics in North and South America examples of our own, and he expressed the opinion that the time was not far distant when the whole western hemisphere would be under republican forms of government. The United States was the peacon light of the world, and he believed

the republican countries would march step by step to the music of the right to govern Mr. Halstead spoke particularly about Senator Sherman's services to the country n war times, and said that he had given ber of the Cabinet of President Hayes. Governor Bushnell referred to the pride felt by Ohioans in the long and honorab career of Mr. Sherman and in the satisfaction felt at his selection as the head of the State Department. Mr. Hanna spoke terms of praise of Senator Sherman, of the confidence which he would bring to the new administration, and of the delight felt by Ohioans in the selection of a man from their State for the great office of President. n conclusion he pledged himself to do whatever is in his power for the success of the new administration and the prosperity of the country. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Kerr, Taylor and Bromwell.

Clemency Denied Murderers.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The President has refused to interfere further in the case of Francisco Gonzales y Barrego et al., the murderers of a United States marshal in Arizona. On the 20th of February he granted a stay of the death sentence for hirty days, or until March 23. Now having investigated the case he denies a pardon saying: "It is quite clear that these convicts are not entitled to executive elemency n any form. I believe that the homicide of which they were convicted was a coldblooded and deliberate assassination, and that every consideration in favor of peace, good order and personal safety to citizens demands the execution of their sentence."

The Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The President has one more day to devote to consideration of the immigration bill. He evidently is giving a large share of his attention to this important measure. Secretary Carlisle first had the bill, coming to him in the regular routine as the immigration bureau is in his department. He reported upon it and since the measure came back to the White House the President has called Secretary Olney into consultation, presumably to make sure of its effect upon existing treaty stipulations. If the bill is not signed or vetoed before to-morrow night it will become a law Wednesday morning.

Uncle Sam's Largest Battle Ship. WASHINGTON, March 1.-Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has just returned

to Washington from an inspection of the battle ship Iowa at Cramp's ship yard reports that the ship will start on her trial trip on the 29th inst. She will go first from Philadelphia to New York to be cleaned in the new dry dock, and it is expected that on the official trial she will make more than the 16.27 knots per hour, which was the record of her first spin with a foul bottom, an unofficial trial. The Iowa now has all of her battery aboard except her twelveinch guns. She is the largest and most powerful battle ship in the navy.

Senate Confirmations. WASHINGTON, March 1.-The Senate, in executive session, made the following confirmations: Giles Y. Crenshaw, of Missouri, to be marshal of the United States for the Western district of Missouri; W. W. Follett, to be consulting engineer of the United States on the international (water) boundary commission, provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1889, to fill a vacancy; Major Isaac Arnold, jr., to be

deceased; and other promotions in the army and the nominations sent in to-day. Bryan in the Press Gallery. WASHINGTON, March 1.-Hon. William J. Bryan visited the Capitol to-day and

lieutenant colonel Feb. 22, 1897, vice Parker,

spent a half hour in the press gallery of could not be enforced on lines running from | the House, renewing his acquaintance with the newspaper correspondents whom he had known when a member of Congress. Tomorrow morning Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will leave Washington, going to Salem, Ill., to spend two or three days before returning to their home, in Lincoln, Neb.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, March 1.-To-day's state-

ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$212,837,255; gold reserve, \$148,661,200. The House committee on public lands to-

day decided to report a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for all reports and papers relating to the segregation from the public domain and the establishment of forest reservations of the lands embraced in the executive proclamation of Feb. 22, 1897, together with all information with reference to the establishment of such The general deficiency appropriation bill

was reported to the Senate to-day. The total of the appropriations made by the bill as reported is \$10,334.273, an increase of \$1,892,245 over the amount appropriated by the House. The President sent to the House the report of the board of lady managers of the world's fair. It is a voluminious document, relating in detail the work of the

THE THIRD INAUGURATION. All of the Interest Was for the Departing Idel, Washington.

board and its expenditures.

The March number of the Century is an nauguration number, and it contains several articles and many pictures relating to the life that centers around the White House. Mr. Joseph B Bishop contributes an article on "Inauguration Scenes and Incidents." After speaking of the popular idelatry of Washington Mr. Bishop says:
"The chief sufferer from this condition of affairs was John Adams when the time came to inaugurate him as Washington's successor. He is the only President we have had, with the possible exception of Mr. Van Buren, who can be said to have played

a secondary part at his own inauguration. The people had no eyes for him; they saw only the stately figure of Washington pass-ing forever from the scene. The ceremonies were held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in the House of Representatives. Washington drove to the hall in his coach and four, and was lustily cheered both outside and inside the building. He passed quickly to his seat, as if eager to stop the applause. Adams entered a few minutes later, dressed in a light drab suit, and passed slowly down the aisle, bowing in response to the respectful applause which greeted him. He took the oath and then delivered his inaugural address. He described the scene subsequently as a solemn one, indeed, made more affecting by the presence of Washington, whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. There was a flood of tears, which he sought in various ways to explain, though no explanation was necessary. There was, he said, more weeping than there had ever been at the representation of a tragdy; but whether it was from grief or joy, whether from the loss of their beloved president or from the accession of an unbeloved one, or some other cause, he could not say. He suspected that the novelty of the sun setting full-orbed, and another rising, though less splendid, may have had something to do with it. For several days after the exercises he was still bewailing the tendency to weep. Everybody was annoying him by talking of tears and streaming eyes, but nobody told him why; and he was forced to believe that it was all for the loss of their beloved. Two or three had ventured to whisper in his ear that his address had made a favorable impression, but no other evidence of interest in him had reached him. One thing he knew, and that was that he was a being of too much sensibility to act any part well in such an

If the tears at the inaugural exercises made Mr. Adams unhappy, what followed must have added greatly to his sufferings. When, at the close, Washington moved toward the door, there was a precipitate rush from the gallery and corridors for the street, and he found a great throng awaiting him as he emerged from the door. They cheered him, and he waved his hat to them, his countenance radiant with benignity, his gray hair streaming in the wind. He walked to his house, followed by the crowd, and on reaching turned about for a final greeting. His countenance assumed a grave and almost melancholy expression, his eyes were bathed in tears, and only by gestures could he indicate his thanks and convey his farewell blessing.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

fects added their charm. After the menu there were a number of felicitious speeches, those making remarks including Messrs. Eastern Textile Industries and Steel Works Running on Full Time. Sherman, Bushnell, Hanna, Halstead and

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.-The Silver Spring bleachery began running on full time to-day. For the past eight months the plant has been running eight hours a day. About 550 hands are employed. The Greene & Daniels yarn mills that this investigation will result in the ocratic colleague, but he now congrautlated at Central Falls began on a sixty hours a week schedule to-day after being on a forty-hour schedule since last summer. The company employs over a thousand persons The mills of the Farwell Worsted Company, employing five hundred hands, resumed operations to-day after a long period of curtailment. The Kent Woolen Company. of Centerville, and a number of smaller plants are making preparations to start their machinery.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 1.-The repair shops of the Consolidated road at Valley Falls started up to-day on full time of sixty hours a week. The shops, which are among the most important of the Consolidated system, were run on short time last winter, but in the spring went on full time and ran so until Aug. 1. Since then they have been running forty hours a week. About five hundred hands are em-Pelicies in force Dec. 31, 1896, 66,441 NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.-The L

Cande Company, manufacturer of rubber footwear, to-day resumed operations in its big plant after an idleness of about two months. By Wednesday the full complement of 1,200 hands will probably be at

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 1.-The Riverside steel works, at Benwood, resumed work this merning. Fifteen to eighteen hundred men went to work after an extended idleness. Many repairs have been made in all the departments.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

Car with 18 Passengers Rolls Down Hill, and Only Two Are Hurt. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1 .- An electric car on the South Milwaukee line slewed suddenly while descending a sharp grade on Pefinsylvania avenue this morning and capsized, rolling over and over on the steel rails. There were eighteen passengers in the car and strange to relate none was Several were bruised burned. The stove set fire to the car, but the flames were extinguished and the im-

prisoned passengers lifted from the windows of the wrecked car. E. H. Cook, of the circulating department of the Milwaukee Sentinel, was injured on the head. J. Lapsley, of South Milwaukee, had his clothing burned from his body and was badly cut about the head.

M'LAUGHLIN WON WITH EASE Catton Was Favorite at 2 to 1, but Couldn't Play Billiards.

PITTSBURG, March 1.-To-night before the opening of the second week of the billiard tournament money went abegging at 2 to 1 on Catton against McLaughlin. From start to finish of the game Catton made | The Only Frank Bush, in the poorest showing since the series began and made the lowest average of any of the players. McLaughlin was in fine form and had excellent control of the balls. To-morrow night's game is between Gallagher and Sutton. To-night's score follows: McLaughlin-10, 29, 0, 1, 1, 5, 10, 14, 40,

0, 13, 0, 2, 14, 2, 78, 70, 28, 7, 2, 41, 0, 18, 0, 15—400. Highest run, 78; average, 14 22-27. Catton—6, 10, 6, 0, 13, 0, 9, 12, 31, 0, 0, 1, 24, 3, 5, 5, 0, 26, 33, 0, 9, 18, 18, 0, 7, 13, 3—234. Highest run, 33; average 9.

The Rusie Case in Court. TRENTON, N. J., March 1.-The case of

Amos Rusie, who asks to have set aside the reserving of himself by the New York Baseball Club, came up before Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court to-day. James Buchanan, representing the National Exhibition Company, proprietor of the New York club, filed a demurrer to the bill. He argued that all the associations owning clubs in the National League should be made a party to the suit. Argument will be had on the demurrer on March 15. Ex-Senator William D. Edwards, of Jersey City, appeared for Rusie.

Methodists Sure of Jobs. New York Christian Advocate.

The minister of a Presbyterian church in Chicago has resigned. In a very short time after the fact was made known, the number of Presbyterian clergymen whose applications had been received directly from themselves or through friends amounted to 101, and the number was said to be increasing daily. It would not be possible to parallel that in any branch of Methodism retaining the time limit. The number, however, of applications is increasing, and church committees are complaining that in case a pastor dies or does not return, the correspondence and personal interviews to which they have to submit are onerous.

Just Think! Detroit Free Press.

The asininity of the average legislative body was never more beautifully illustrated than by the action of the Missouri Legislature in passing an act limiting marriages in that State to American citizens.

SKIN-TORTURED

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with

CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTI-CURA (ointment), the great skin cure. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. W. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," from

51st

Annual Statement

of the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Net Assets, January 1, 1806, RECEIVED IN 1896. For Interest and Rents ... 3,139,405.22 Profit and Loss..... 50,140.75 \$68,696,803,26 DISBURSED IN 1896. For claims by death and matured endowments...... \$4,508,018.25 Sarplus returned

rendered Policies 759,247,93 Total to Policy-holders \$6,541,924,63 Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses..... 826,715.97

to policy-holders, 1,274,658.62

Lapsed and Sur-

Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1896,

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS. Loans upon Real Estate, first lien \$35,722,498,00 Loans upon Stocks and Bonds 12,200,00 Premium Notes on Policies in force 1,065,427.2 Cost of Real Estate owned by the Co'y. 8,788,181.43 Cost of United States and other Bonds. 13,606,034,97 Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks 389,954.00 Cash in banks 1,292,194.53

Agents' Ledger Balances 800,981,671.61 Interest due and accrued\$1,078,701.64 Rents due and accrued 39,763.69 Market value of stocks and bonds over cost 499,278,03 Net deferred premiums .. Net uncollected premiums... 78,667.21 862,952,348.88 Gross Assets, December 31, 1896,

Liabilities: Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies. net, Company's standard . \$54,659,748.00 All other liabilities 1,139,303.84 . \$7,153,297.04 Ratio of expenses of management to

receipts in 1886 ..

JACOB L. GREENE, President. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice President. EDWARD M. BUNCE, Secretary. DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary. C. P. GREENE, General Agent, 76 Com-

.. 10.55 per cent.

\$157,422,626,00

mercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Ind. F. W. DOUGLAS, Assistant Gen'l Agent.

Agencies, Cincinnati, O. AMUSEMENTS.

ROBERT H. KELLOGG, Dist. Supt.

GRAND Friday | SAT. MAT.

An Important Dramatic Event.

Wilton Lackage assisted by Marie Wainwright And All-Star Cast: GRACE MAE LAMKIN, FORREST ROBINSON. C. W. COULDOCK. BYRON DOUGLAS, JOSEPH ALLEN,

I. W. RENNIE. EDWIN WALLACE, And Others of Note, Presenting DR. BELGRAFF A Play of Intense Interest,

COMPLETE WITH SCENIC EFFECTS. Advance sale to-day Pembroke. Prices-23c, 50c. 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Matinee-25c, 50c, 75c.

XODES NOT ADVERTISE X PARK-TO-DAY -2 P. M.

TWO BIG SHOWS IN ONE GIRL WANTED. TEN GREAT VAUDEVILLE ACTS THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVERTISE

CORBETT — FITZSIMMONS! Full report of the Great Fight By Special Wire March 17 ENGLISH'S, Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c

Seats To-morrow at Pembroke. EMDIDE Monday, Tuesday . . . EMPIRE and Wednesday MATINEE AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8. 10c, 15c, 25c. 15c, 25c, 50c. SHERMAN & MORRISEY'S

Jay Circus EXTRAVAGANZA CO. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Harry W. Sa. mon's Extravaganza. Coming, Miaco's City Club,

Tomlinson : Hall AFTERNOONS at a. EVENINGS at &. For TWO WEEKS, commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 2,

Wormwood's Monkey Theater MONKEYS THAT DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK. 50 EDUCATED ANIMALS. 50 ADMISSION-Afternoons-10c; reserve seats 5c extra. Evenings-15c; reserve seats 5c and 10c extra.

THE TRUST COMPANY'S EFFICIENCY.

The following is an extract from a letter from Hon. W. S. Pryor, for twenty years judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in reference to the services of trust companies as executor, administrator,

guardian, etc.: I was much opposed at one time to the organization of trust companies with the power to act as trustees, guardians, administrator, etc., for fear it might greatly endanger the interests of the beneficiaries -in fact, opposed the passage of the law, but I find from their practical operation that no better plan could have been devised for the control and settlement of trust estates. They have all been well managed, the estates of trusts settled more speedily than the ordinary way-with less expenses, and the security for the faithful execution of the trusts made more secure. In the midst of the past and present financial troubles, there has been no failure, and they are regarded now by business men as the safest depositories of trust funds,

The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis executes all kinds of trusts at reasonable rates of compensation.

Office: 68 East Market Street.